

STRIKERS AWED BY BAYONETS IN HAND OF TROOPS

Youngstown Quiet After Two Days of Riot, Arson and Pillage.

SOLDIERS GRIM IN DUTY

Ohio Militiamen Unhesitating When Ordered to Enforce Law and Order.

MILLION IS THE LOSS BY FIRE

Only One Dead, But More Than a Hundred Hurt—Company Police Replaced by Guardsmen.

Special to The Washington Herald.

East Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Driven back by an iron ring of bayonets in the hands of Ohio guardsmen, the steel mill strikers and their sympathizers tonight were in hiding in the hills surrounding the city, or in their homes in the village.

Late this afternoon a mob formed just outside the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and made an attempt to attack the mills. Two companies of militia on guard there, fixed bayonets and forced the crowd back through the burned section of the town and dispersed it.

While the city is not under martial law, Brig. Gen. Speaks, in charge of the two regiments of guardsmen, virtually is in charge of the town's affairs. Saloons have been closed here and in the rest of the county. The guardsmen have formed a ring of steel around the wrecked section of the city and the sheet and tube company plant.

Citizens Arm for Defense.

Late this afternoon a report was circulated that rioters planned an attack upon Struthers, which up to that time had not been guarded by the soldiers. A posse of 200 citizens was armed and guarded the bridge from this city to Struthers. A charge of dynamite was fixed under the bridge ready to destroy the span, should such action be deemed necessary to prevent the rioters from entering the village.

Before the rioters, probably 500 in number, could get to the bridge the militia charged upon them and they scattered. Struthers citizens, however, maintained their watch at the bridge, and a posse will maintain a guard all night.

Peace Efforts Fail.

Efforts this afternoon to bring about a settlement of the strike of 3,000 men at the Republic Iron & Steel Company and the Sheet & Tube plants failed. The officials of the two companies declined to discuss the riots or the strike. State Mediator Croxson arrived today and will try to bring about peace.

Efforts were begun to place the blame for the riot early last evening, which started the mob on its orgy of destruction. A formal investigation by local officials will result.

Estimates today placed the fire loss at close to \$1,000,000. Fifteen city blocks were swept, destroying practically the entire business section of the village. While the death list of one was not increased, it was learned that more than 100 were injured. There are more than twenty persons in the hospital, four of whom are expected to die.

New Haven Jurors Are in Deadlock

Unable After 36 Hours to Find Verdict—Jury Said to Favor Acquittal.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Jan. 8.—Hope for a verdict in the New Haven directors trial was practically abandoned by both sides after the jury had been out thirty-six hours. The indications were that the jurors were hopelessly deadlocked. The jury was locked up for the night at 11:30 o'clock.

During the day various rumors were current as to how the jurors stood. The most persistent was that ten were holding out for acquittal of the eleven defendants.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

Peekskill, N. Y., Jan. 8.—A forgotten blast charge in the Keystone Emery Mills mine at Cortlandtown, five miles from here, exploded unexpectedly today. It killed Edward Tompkins and fatally injured his son, Charles, who was setting another blast. Edward Tompkins' head was blown off. The son's skull was fractured, his right arm and leg broken and the sight of one eye destroyed.

Food Shortage Felt in Hungary.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier speaking in the chamber, stated that the economic situation in Hungary is grave, according to news reaching here. It is necessary to reduce the bread allowance throughout the empire.

Germany Wearing Out, French Leader Asserts

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Matin prints a statement made by Gen. Joffre to M. Fougères, director of the French School at Athens. Gen. Joffre said:

"We have every reason to be sure of final victory. We are beginning to get proofs which show beyond all doubt that German power is waning. The signs are such as cannot be mistaken by competent persons. These signs and proofs relate more particularly to the morale of the German army. The quality and material condition of the troops permit us to conclude that the Germans are now entering upon a period of exhaustion. Germany is beginning to wear out. That fact is certain, but, of course, it does not mean that she is already worn out, and we still have a great effort to make. But with the admirable endurance of our army and the perseverance of the whole French nation and of our allies we are sure of a final triumph."

BANQUET ENDS BIG CONGRESS

Scientific Delegates Drink Toast to New Day of Pan-Americanism.

GREATER AMITY IS KEYNOTE OF SPEECHES AT FAREWELL

Senor Calderon Lauds President Wilson's Interpretation of Monroe Doctrine.

With a standing toast, proposed by Secretary of State Robert Lansing, to "The New Day of Pan-Americanism," the second Pan-American Scientific Congress was brought to a close last night at the New Willard Hotel as the delegates from the republics of the Americas gathered in brotherly amity around the banquet board.

Expressions of esteem and of a more friendly understanding of the principles of the various nations composing the Western Hemisphere was the theme of the speakers addressing the delegates and the guests, and the words of Secretary of State Lansing—"The mists of understanding have disappeared through the personal touch of a gathering of representatives, and in its stead reigns a feeling of amity and brotherly affection," expressed the thoughts of the assembled delegates.

It is with a feeling of regret, declared Secretary Lansing, that the close intimacy that has existed between the republics of America for the past two weeks must come to an end, but it has been an honor to have the opportunity of entertaining our brothers of the South, for as a result we know that they will not forget us, nor we forget them. As a result of this congress, he said, the people of Latin America will return to their country firm apostles of pan-Americanism.

Suarez Honors Women.

Secretary Lansing introduced Ambassador Suarez-Mujica, president of the congress, who acted as representative of the Latin Americans assembled.

In opening his address, Ambassador Suarez paid homage to the feminine element of the congress, which, he declared, had proved both enlightening and interesting to the members. Thanks also are due, he said, to the United States government for having taken advantage of the opportunity to increase the currents of pan-Americanism and to impress the international policy of America with a stamp of closer and more frank confraternity.

In conclusion, the president of the congress proposed a standing toast "to the President of the United States as the highest symbol of the country which so fraternally has been entertaining us."

Preparedness Indorsed.

Approval of President Wilson's plan for preparedness and the plan of Secretary Garrison for a continental army, was contained in a speech of farewell to the delegates by Judge Gray, chairman of the United States delegation. He said in part:

"The President of the United States has placed his country upon the unassailable ground of law and humanity, and there we appeal to the peoples of Latin America to stand unshakably in his support. Let our motto be 'Humanity Over All,' and let us be ready to defend the position we have taken and prepare ourselves not for war, but against war."

Senor Calderon, minister of Bolivia, congratulated the congress upon its achievements, and said that the delegates of the congress were gathered around the festive board not to say good-bye, but merely, as a revolt, Democracy, he said, is the supreme expression of justice and right, and the fundamental basis for peace and happiness. In conclusion, Senor Calderon said:

"The President, in his message to Congress, has masterfully expounded the meaning of that great doctrine, which excludes no man, threatens no country, but is the culmination of that great universal yearning for freedom, for peace, justice, and unity."

The address of the minister to the

FORD'S PARTY AT THE HAGUE

German Officers Joke As Missionaries Pass Through Kaiser's Domain.

"DON'T TAKE ALL YOUR PEACE HOME," SAYS JOLLY MAJOR

Curious Crowd at Hamburg Peers in at Windows of Train—No American to Greet Them.

Special to The Washington Herald.

The Hague, Jan. 8.—The Ford Peace party arrived here today after passing through Germany on the way from Scandinavia.

It was the first tourist train which had passed across German soil since the beginning of the war. Marvellous efficiency was shown by the railroad officials. The train arrived two hours ahead of schedule time.

The efficiency demonstrated by the Germans amazed the peace party. Every courtesy was shown the Americans. Officers were sociably inclined and chatted gaily with the tourists. Soldiers and civilians also gathered around the train at the few stops to talk through the windows.

A warm reception was given the party here. After the peace work and conferences which are scheduled for the next few days, the party, or at least the majority, will sail from Rotterdam on January 15.

German Officers Cheerful.

Some of the comments of German officers who chatted with members of the party are illuminating on the attitude of the Germans towards the war. "I wish you success," said a lieutenant. "Don't take all the peace back to America. We want some over here," was a major's comment.

There were no signs of war to be observed in Germany, except that troops were to be seen at every station and an occasional Red Cross train passed. The peace crusaders could see the wounded and the operating rooms on the trains through the windows.

Got Plenty to Eat.

The food was good and plentiful. There was little meat to be had, but bread and other staples were plentiful.

Only four stops were made in Germany. A dining car, the first to be run since the war started, was attached to the train.

No representative of the American government was on hand to protect the train or meet the tourists. As a matter of fact, none was necessary. None of the persons aboard were permitted to step from the cars while in Germany.

Hamburg, where the train stopped for a time, displayed the most interest in the party. A large crowd gathered to peer in at the windows and exchange conversation.

CLOUDY AND WARMER WEATHER FORECASTED

Mercury Drops to Fourteen Above, Which Is Season's Coldest—Skaters Find No Ice on Basin.

Dropping to 14 degrees above zero, the mercury yesterday reached its lowest mark of the winter. The day was 17 degrees colder than January 8 of last year, when low was 31 and the high 47. The maximum temperature yesterday was 28.

Fair and warmer today; tomorrow partly cloudy and warmer," is the bureau's forecast. The prediction is made for the District and adjacent Maryland and Virginia.

While the prophecy of the weather seers is discouraging for skaters, who could find no ice on the tidal basin yesterday, the forecast is full of hope for charity workers.

Snow storms and cold weather almost invariably increase the list of dependents. As yet, however, last week's snow has not increased the burden of the societies to any appreciable extent.

VILLA ATTACKS TORREON.

3,000 Men Under Hernandez Said to Have Opened Battle.

Special to The Washington Herald.

El Paso, Jan. 8.—An attack on Torreon was begun today by 3,000 Villistas under Gen. Rosalio Hernandez. According to a report received here by the collector of customs, Gen. Hernandez yesterday captured Parral, an American mining town in Central Chihuahua, and then sent his forces against Torreon.

Gen. Arguemedo, a former Federal commander, is fighting under Hernandez's soldiers. Gen. Villa is reported to be on his way south to join his two generals.

Gen. Obregon is sending 4,000 men to Chihuahua to meet the attacking force.

TURKS ONLY EXERCISING.

"Watch Us When We Begin to Fight," Zekki Pasha's Warning.

Berlin (via Sayville by wireless), Jan. 8.—Lieut. Gen. Zekki Pasha, head of a special Turkish embassy now in Germany expresses confidence that now that direct communication between Turkey and the central powers has been established, Turkey is only beginning to fight.

"Only now," he said, "the immense Turkish reserves will be utilized and the war will be carried on with our whole strength."

"THE FIRST STEP IN PREPAREDNESS"



Dr. Sam—"A stitch in time saves nine."

BRYAN WARS ON DEFENSE

Former Premier Heads Campaign Against Administration Preparedness Bills.

LETTER LAUDING SHERWOOD'S SPEECH MAKES STAND CLEAR

House Military Committee Throws Cold Water on Garrison's Continental Army Plan.

President Wilson's program of national defense is in serious danger. The administration has practically abandoned hope of putting through a bill to create a continental army as proposed by Lindsey M. Garrison, Secretary of War. Doubts are expressed by the President's advisers that Congress will grant any substantial increase in the appropriations for the regular army.

In the Senate criticism of the administration defense program is voiced on the ground that it would prove too costly at a time when government receipts are declining, while ordinary expenditures are increasing daily.

That former Secretary of State Bryan is making an active campaign among Democratic Senators and Representatives to defeat the administration defense bills is now known for a certainty. This was disclosed yesterday by a letter from Mr. Bryan to Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, who made a bitter speech in the House early last week in opposition to preparedness.

Mr. Sherwood took occasion in his address to rebuke President Wilson for "changing front" on the question of national defense. Mr. Bryan's letter to Mr. Sherwood is in part as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon your speech. It hit the mark and was an excellent opening of a campaign which will, I hope, end in the defeat of the plan to increase the army and navy appropriations."

Against Garrison Plan.

The undercurrent of opposition to the continental army plan was brought out in striking fashion yesterday at a hearing before the House Military Committee, in which Secretary of War Garrison took part. Secretary Garrison appeared before the committee to defend the proposal for a continental army. He soon found that he was in the presence of a hostile body.

In the course of the hearing the Secretary of War strongly urged that if a way could be found to Federalize the State militia so as to make it immediately responsive to the Federal government in time of war without the intervention of any other authority Congress should take such action without delay.

It became evident as the hearing proceeded that members of the committee are opposed to the continental army plan, preferring to enlarge and strengthen the National Guard as a part of the second line of defense. Questions put by the committee indicated that there was a fear in their minds that the establishment of a continental army would eventually result in the elimination of the State militia organizations. Secretary Garrison made no such admission, but did declare that if the militia is to be of real service in time of war it must be placed directly under Federal control.

"Florida & West Indian Limited," Atlantic Coast Line, 3:05 P. M. daily. Only train carrying through sleeper to Orlando and Tampa with one night out service. Office, 1408 N. Y. ave. n.w.

Advt.

BACKS SCHOOL CHANGE PLAN

Newman Discusses Objections to Proposed Abolition of Education Board.

DENIES CONTROL OF SYSTEM WOULD GO FROM LOCAL HANDS

D. C. Head Tells Citizens' Federation Commissioners Would Be Bound by Existing Restrictions.

A flat denial that a desire for either political or personal power prompted the Commissioners to ask Congress for control of the District school system was made by Commissioner Oliver P. Newman in addressing the Federation of Citizens' Associations in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce last night.

Commissioner Newman, standing before delegates from associations that have assailed bitterly the plan proposed by him and his colleagues, took up and replied to each argument that has been raised against the recommendation.

When he had finished, the federation thanked him for the light he had thrown on the subject, and immediately voted to invite Henry P. Blair, president of the Board of Education, and James F. Oyster, former president of the board, to present the school side of the question at the next meeting of the federation. The motion to invite the school officials was introduced by William McK. Clayton, from the Brightwood Park Association.

Authority Divided.

Pending the next meeting, the question will remain in the hands of the educational committee of the federation, where it was referred from the Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association.

Commissioner Newman based the stand of the Commissioners on the fact that the present divided authority over the

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REVENTLOW SEES SIGNS.

German War Expert Realizes Possibilities of Rum Success.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Lausanne, Jan. 8.—Count Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, says:

"The Russian offensive in Bessarabia is thoroughly organized and has the utmost political importance, for, if it is successful, Greece and Roumania will intervene in favor of the allies."

Greece Excited, Berlin Reports.

Berlin (via Sayville wireless), Jan. 8.—"Greek public opinion is highly excited over the occupation of the Island of Melos by the entente powers," says the Overseas News Agency. "Athens reports there is especial cause for indignation because the entente powers did not request permission of Greece as on former occasions, but simply declared the island was needed for naval purposes."

Italy Grabs Josef's Tirol House.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Villa Deghe, a magnificent property at Tirol, owned by Emperor Francis Josef of Austria, has been seized by the Italian government and turned into a military hospital. Tirol is eighteen miles from Rome.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

London, Jan. 8.—The Norwegian steamer Bonheur, 1,125 tons, has been sunk by a submarine or mine. Fifteen members of the crew were landed.

BERLIN MAKES A CONCESSION

Germany Promises U. S. Not to Set Passengers Adrift in Small Boats.

PERSONS ON DOOMED SHIPS TO BE GUARANTEED SAFETY

Pledge Applies to American Vessels, But Probably Will Be Extended to All.

Germany has made another substantial concession to the United States on the submarine issue. Following her assurance on Thursday that she would adhere strictly to the principles of international law in her submarine operations in the Mediterranean, the Berlin government has now met another vital objection raised by the United States.

Germany's new concession consists in assurances that she will not turn the crew and passengers of American vessels that are to be torpedoed for carrying absolute contraband adrift in small boats on the high seas. Germany agrees with the contention of the United States that such treatment of passengers and crew does not satisfy the demand of international law that they shall be put in places of safety.

While Germany's new pledge applies only to American vessels, the query of this government having covered only such ships, the principle involved will, it is believed, have a much wider application, including enemy liners. Germany already has pledged herself not to sink liners in the war zone without warning and without safeguarding the lives of passengers and crew. Having defined in the case of American contraband-carrying vessels what she regards as "safeguarding the lives" it will, it is argued, be difficult for her to apply a different set of principles in the case of enemy ships.

May Make Distinction.

Some officials, however, profess to fear that Germany may seek to make a distinction on the ground that her submarine warfare in the so-called war zone is an act of reprisal, but it is pointed out that the Berlin government, while still adhering to this claim, had not as a matter of practice sought to sink passenger liners since having given her assurances to this government.

The publication of the German note in the Frye case and the continuation of efforts to reach a basis of settlement in the Lusitania case were the most important developments yesterday in the submarine situation.

It was learned that the United States government will not accept any settlement of the Lusitania incident on a mere money basis. Germany has offered to pay an indemnity for the lives and property lost, but the United States will continue to insist upon a disavowal of the act or at least an acknowledgment of legal liability on the part of Germany.

The question which Germany answered yesterday in the Frye case was raised by the United States in a communication sent to Berlin on October 14 last. This government contended that under the declaration of London the requirement that all persons on board a vessel about to be torpedoed must be placed in safety was not satisfied "by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in life-boats."

ENORMOUS LOSSES ALONG RUSSIAN BORDER AS BIG ARMIES WAR FURIOUSLY

Thousands Engaged in Hand-to-Hand Grapple Between Riga and Bukowina. Bayonet Fighting Fierce.

NUMBERS KILLED APPALLING

Czar's Troops Get Control of Kovel, Railroad Center, and Also Hold the Heights Northeast of Czernovitz—More than 1,000 Austrians Captured.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Jan. 8.—The great battle, or series of battles, on the Russian front is being fought with a desperation and recklessness that must soon result in a decision or cease from exhaustion and losses.

The outstanding feature of the fighting is that from Riga to Bukowina the thousands of men engaged are in a hand-to-hand grapple. Artillery plays the minor part; the bayonet is the major weapon.

Neither side claims victory, but both the Austrian and Russian official reports repeat the dismal phrase, "enormous losses."

The Russians have resumed their massed attack on the Austrian lines in Eastern Galicia and in Bukowina. In some places they succeeded in penetrating the Austrian positions, only to be ultimately ejected.

War Plans Would Command Respect

Taft Argues Europe Will Be More Discreet if U. S. Is Guarded.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 8.—"Preparedness does not necessarily need to be truculent, but it should be sufficient to prevent this country having its rights trampled by others and would compel Europe to be more discreet in its relations with the United States," said William Howard Taft, addressing a large audience in the Detroit Board of Commerce tonight.

"I believe we ought to go into preparedness as our present condition of unpreparedness is a temptation to the cupidity of European nations."

"We have found that the changes of the present war have brought the neutral countries close to war and in the assertion of our rights to protect American lives and property we have been very near war many times in recent weeks."

"I don't believe we are going to get into war, but we must take steps to insure this fact. I think the analogy of the House is a good one and quite complete when it comes to comparison with the condition of a country. When a man builds a fine house he does not expect it to burn down, yet he takes out fire insurance to protect himself. The United States is in the same category—it builds a fine structure and plays with fire, utterly forgetful of its insurance policy-preparedness."

Poincare Visits Wounded.

Paris, Jan. 8.—President Poincare visited to Paris today from a visit to Nancy, where he called on the victims of the three recent long-range bombardments and distributed \$50,000. The President also inspected the batteries at Nancy.

"In this fighting we captured 11 officers and more than 1,000 men, together with several machine guns."

"Northeast of Czernovitz the Austrians met with enormous losses in attempts to assault our offensive by counter-attacks. We captured 14 officers, more than 500 men and two machine guns."

The Austrian official report says:

"The battle in East Galicia and on the frontier of Bukowina has reopened. The Russians advanced under cover of a mist upon our batteries on the Strypa. The Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth Honved Regiments and the Fifty-seventh Galician Regiment by a counter-attack ejected the Russians. Among 700 Russians taken prisoners were a colonel and ten other officers."

"In bitter fighting near Toporouts and east of Rarancow and on the Bessarabian frontier the Russians entered part of our trenches, but were driven back by reserves in a hand-to-hand fight. One officer and 250 men were taken prisoners."

"The Russians attempted to recapture the cemetery north of Chortorysk, but failed."

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